My sweetest! I am fond of mush, And then will set some out for me; We'll early sew the current bush, And tap the cranberry jelly tree.

We'll puil the wool from off the calf, The cottonwood its fleece shall shed; So at the Winter will we laugh. And gaily weed the cyster bed.

We'll blitbely hoe the Winter wheat; We'll chose the eggs the squirrels lay And when the Bantam beg shall bleat, We'll feed him with some clover hay.

A Queer Specimen.

Mr. N. W. Lee, in describing the destruction of the Steamer Georgia, by fire, with about thirty lives, mentions of the following incident:

As individual was pointed out to us as among the survivors. He was apparently about forty years eld, from Georgia. However that may be, he was certainly much of a stoic. On our inquiring if he had lost any of his family, he replied "no, nobody but my wife and a small gal." "How many children had you, sir!" "Seven in all." "No, dad," said a strapping boy of seventeen, "you had eight—there was Jim, and Dave, and Sal, etc., etc., "Well, I b'lieve you're right," said the father, and we walked on.

said the father, and we walked on.
On relating the circumstance in the cars as an evidence of what we considered a total destituevidence of what we considered a total destitu-tion of sensibility, a passenger remarked, "you are mistaken, sir. He is a man of very tender feelings. While he was telling me about \$500, all m \$5 gold pieces, that he had lost in the Clerk's hands, the big tears rolled down his cheeks. He is not wanting in sensibility, if you only touch him in the right place." only touch him in the right place."

LET THE OLD MAN IX.—A good story is told of a widow in a neighboring town. Her husband died far away from home, and it took so long for his remains to reach New York that his relict had his remains to reach New York that his relict had quite recovered from her grief, and was giving a large lunch party when they finally arrived. A wagon drove up to the door, and a long box was handed out. Curiosity ran high among the ladies at the window, and with one accord they exclaimed, "Why, Mrs. Jones, what can that be?" Up went Mrs. Jones's eye-glasses, and after a glance she coolly said, "Why, it must be Jones come home. Charley, run down and open the door for your father?"

THE Professor of natural philosophy in a cer-ain college recently gave the class a problem to hink of during the night, and answer the next ay. The question was this: "If a hole were day. The question was this: "If a hole were bound through the centre of the earth, from side to side, and a ball dropped into it, what motions would the hall pass through, and where would it come to a state of rest?" The next morning a student was called up to solve the problem. "What answer have you to give to the problem?" asked the professor. "Well, really," replied the student, "I have not thought of the main question, but of a preliminary one. How are you going to get that hole bored through?"

ONE morning Biddy, seeing her mistress in a loose wrapper, was told it was styled a "half undress." The next morning her master brought in some tomatoes fresh from the vines, which he told her to serve up "in an undressed state." When breakfast was ready Biddy came with the tomatoes, having very few clothes on, in fact but a single garment decked her sturdy limbs. The master and mistress viewed her with amazemen but she made sure her position as she place the dish on the table, by saying: "Arrah, sure I'm in an undressed state, as ye ordered me, and begorra I'll not strip another rag if I get my dis

"How is it that you came home from your par-ty so early last night, Susan't Didn't you enjoy yourself?" Susan-"Yes, ma'am. But the young man as tuk me to supper insulted me." Mistress
—"Insulted you, Susan? Why, what did he say?"
Susan—"Yes, ma'am. He asked if my programme
was full; and I'm sure I never 'ad nothing but a
sandwich and a glass of lemonade, so I come

enquired what would be the cost. He was in-formed for one insertion, the price would be sevcuty-five cents, and two subsequent insertions would be twenty-five cents each. 'An faith,' said be, I'll only have the two subsequent inser-

"JAMES JENKINS," said a schoolmaster to hi pupil, "what is an average!" "A thing, sir, answered the scholar, promptly, "that hens la eggs on." Why do you say that, you silly boy?"
replied the pedagogue. "Because, sir," said the
youth, "I heard a gentleman say the other day
as a hen would lay, on an average, a hundred and twenty eggs a year."

An affected young lady, sitting in her rocking-chair reading the Bible, exclaimed: "Mother, here is a grammatical error in the Bible." Her mother, lowering her spectacles and approaching the reader in a very scrutinizing attitude said: "Kill it, kill it! It is the very thing that

JOHN PAUL says when they want to find out it the country if a girl is courting or not, an old lady steps in and remarks: "I say, there ain't no one sick in this here house nor nothin', is there? I see a light burnin' nigh osto 12 o'clock last night, but I don't smell no camphire nor nothin'

A MAN with some wit and a very long nose, niet a neighbor one frosty morning, who sang out, "Hallon, Smith; I met the end of your nose out, "Halloa, Smith; I met the end of your nos back here a piece, and saw it was completel; frozen." "No fault of mine," said the undisturb ed Smith; "I rubbed it as far as I could reach."

A SCHOOL teacher asked a new boy, "Who made the glorious universe?" But the boy could not tell. So the teacher got a rawhide, and told the boy if he didn't tell he would whip him. The boy looked at the whip, and snivelled out, "Please, sir, I did; but I won't do it again."

WONDERFUL ROTATION OF CROPS .- A friend thus describes his summer's gardening opera-tions:—"The bugs ate our encumbers, our chick-ens ate the bugs, neighbors' cats ate the chick-ens, and we are in hopes that something will

A Titusville paper says: "A man called at one of our shoe stores yesterday, and vainly es-sayed to get on either No. 11, 12, and 13 shoes. The storekeeper then suggested that he should put on a thinner pair of stockings and fry on the box.

An Ohio youth who desired to wed the object of his affectious, had an interview with her paternal successor, in which he stated that although he had no wealth to speak of, yet he was "chock full of day's works." He got the girl.

A small lady, aged five years, whose pa ha not bought her the usual new clothes for Christ-mas, was heard to privately remark that she guessed "Pa was holding on for a rise in the rag market."

A MICHIGAN newsdenler recently received this order from a young lady: "Send me A Novel called bufulo bil and the dais doins." Contrary

to what might be inferred, she was not from

An innocent young man in Des Moines was naked by the Rev. Mr. Hammond, the revivalist, if he was laboring for the good of his soul. "No," was the reply, "I work for Billy Moore."

A FASHIONABLE young lady dropped one of her false cychrows in a church pew, and budly frightened a young man next to her, who thought it was his mustache.

"My brother Charles and I were twins; at teast we would have been if he hadn't waited a couple of years," is Mr. Beecher's latest pulpit brilliancy.

"Gradma, why don't you keep a servant any louger?" "Well, you see, child, I'm getting old may, and can't take care of one as I used to, you know."

"What comes after T1" asked a teacher of a small pupil who was learning the alphabet. He received the bewildering reply: "You do—to see Ligo."

We once knew a boy who said that he liked "a good rainy day, too rainy to go to school, and just about rainy enough to go a fishing."

## for the farmer.

THE CARE OF TOOLS.

A recent issue of that excellent agricultural journal, the Prairie Former, contains the following suggestions which farmers may consider with advantage:

All tools require to be kept in a dry, and if practicable, a tolerably warm place. Moisture causes the decay of wood and the rusting of metals. Freezing causes injury to wood by expanding the pores where the moisture is concealed. In most respects the mpper, rather than the lower part of a building is the best place to store tools. In the first place they are completely out of the way, do not require to be moved about, and are less liable to accidents. The barn floor is not the best place in the barn to store implements. They are in the way there. Men and boys are liable to stumble over them, and if cattle and horses break loose in the night a double decayer is likely and the large of the might a double decayer is likely and the property of the might a double decayer in the large of the might and only the decayer is likely and the large of the might and only the large of the might a double decayer is likely and the might a double decayer in the large of the might and the large of the might a double decayer in the large of the might a double decayer in the large of the might a double decayer in the large of the might a double o and boys are liable to stumble over them, and if cattle and horses break loose in the night a doub-le damage is liable to be done. Dirt of every kind collects on the barn floor, and more or less of it will find its way into the journals of a ma-chine, or will adhere to all kinds of surfaces. The friction occasioned by removing hay and straw that has fallen on painted surfaces will

give them an unsightly appearances.

In many respects a seaffold at the end of a barn is a better place for tools than is the ground. barn is a better place for tools than is the ground floor. All things considered, a place near the roof makes the best depository. There they oc-enpy no room available for other purposes, and there the temperature will ordinarily be found to be the warmest. Farmers might take the hint from carriage makers, who so often put their hint from carriage makers, who so often put their choice materials on supports in the tops of their shops, partially for convenience in getting them out of the way, and partly because of the uneven temperature. A painted surface will come out in the spring in the best possible condition if the attiele is inverted when putting it away. All the dust and grit fall on the side that is less conspicuous and the least exposed to wear when the article is in use. This suggestion will apply to plows, harrows and cultivators, as well as to more costly implements.

nore costly implements.

All iron and steel surfaces should be clean and All from and steel surfaces should be clean and free from rust when they are put away, for rust seems to encourage further rusting, as a minute spot will spread to much larger dimensions. Petroleum, hog's lard or fat of almost any kind, will afford protection against rusting by keep will afford protection against rusting by keeping away the moisture and air. A coating of these substances can be much easier removed in the spring, than a coating of rust. Mowing and reaping machines should be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned before putting away. All the gummy substances should be removed from the journals by the use of a piece of hard wood, or other suitable substance that will leave no scratch, and if the substance is unyielding it should be softened by petroleum, naptha, or spirits of turpentine. When this is done the surface should be wined dry with a soft cloth or surface should be wiped dry with a soft cloth or loose cotton, and then covered or rabbed with

# HOW TO RESTORE TREES KILLED BY FROST.

The following is taken from the report of a recent meeting of the Michigan fruit-growers at Battle Creek: In view of the fact that thousands of the fruit

trees, especially the peach, have been injured by the severe cold of the present winter, and that many have been killed out-right, it will be seen that anything might indicate a practicable relief from the loss that will fail upon this brauch of industry will be hailed with satisfaction. On this subject, which was next taken up by the society, the views of Mr. Hartford, of Indiana, were called out. He said that in the cold winter of 1856 he had an orehard of thrifty young trees absolutely killed to the snow line, and of course a total loss as far as appearance indica-ted or experience suggested. Knowing, however, that the trees had been vigorous and that their roots must possess considerable power of re-production, he proceeded to cut off their entire top of every tree that had been killed, and left top of every tree that had been killed, and left nothing but unsightly stumps throughout the orchard. The spring came on, advanced some-what; he watched his stumps with anxiety; found that numerous bads started out from these stumps, put forth their shoots and made a re-markable growth, and in two years he had as good and healthy an orchard as that which had been cut off by the frost. Since that time he had frequently occasion to treat other trees in a similar manner, sometimes cutting off injured similar manner, sometimes cutting off injured branches only, and had almost uniformly had good results. But it is necessary to cut off the injured branches of frozen tops as early as possible after the snow is gone, and always before the sap has begun to asseed the tree. Other gentlemen express their opinion upon this very important point. To the argument that this process would cut off the present season's product, was answered that in orchards whose trees are badly injured the group of this year is out of the A SHREWD IRISHAN.—A country editor says "that an Irishman called at our office one day, with an advertisement, and like a prudent man, with an advertisement, and like a prudent man,

# to indicate the course to be pursued.

Among the implements needed on every farm is a good supply of ladder. A long ladder is al-ways necessary to reach the top of a building in case of fire. A shorter ladder for roofs and the walls of a buildings is also necessary. A ladder five or six feet in height is often convenient for fruit trees. One can hardly de without these three ladders; but there is one other ladder three ladders; but there is one other ladder which is very convenient in painting buildings, and especially in gathering fruit. It consists of two ladders put together like the rafters of a building. It may have a small platform on the top, which any ordinary mechanic can make, on which a person can stand for the purpose of gathering fruit, grafting, or any other kind of work requiring such an elevation. Now let a light piece of wood be attached by a pin to each side of the platform, so as to keep the ladder from falling sideways, and it is complete. Such a ladder will last a great many years, and be of as much real use as any other article on the as much real use as any other article on the farm as a labor-saving contrivance. We believe that whoever makes such an implement will be in the same situation as the man who, after twenty years of farming, bought a grindstone and wondered why he had never had one before

We may safely set it down as a good rule, that in farming it is good economy to provide ourselves with such tools as will lessen our labor in the various operations of the farm. Who would think now-a-days of raising two hundred bushels of corn and then shelling it out on a fire-shovel, as our fathers and farmers' boys often did half a century ago. A corn-sheller can be bought for a few dollars that will perform the labor of several men by the old mode of operation, and a man would save his time by working out at day's labor sawing wood till he had acquired money enough to buy one. Ingenious farmers and mechanics are constantly at work devising new and improved methods of carrying on our far-We may safely set it down as a good rule, that and improved methods of carrying on our far-ming operations, and we always hail with plea-sure every real improvement.—Maine Farmer.

Nails, Nuts, Screws and Bolts. One of the component parts of a good farmer is mechanical ingenuity. Some lose half a day's valuable time, for want of knowing how to repair a breakage, which an ingenious person could do in five minutes. A team and two or three men are sometimes stopped a whole day, at a critical season, for want of a little mechani-

at a critical season, for want of a little mechani-cal skill. It is well for every farmer to have at hand the facilities for repairing. In addition to the more common tools, he should keep a sup-ply of nails of different sizes, screws, bolts and nuts. Common cut nails are too brittle for re-pairing implements, or for other similar pur-poses. Buy only the very best and anneal them, and they will answer all the ordinary purposes of the best wrought nails. To anneal them, all that is necessary is to beat them red hot in a the best wrought nails. To anneal them, all that is necessary is to heat them red hot in a common fire, and cool gradually. Let them cool, for instance, by remaining in the fire while it burns down and goes out. One such nail, well clinched, will be worth half a dozen unannealed. Nothing is more common than for a farmer to visit the blacksmith shop to get a broken or lost bolt or rivet inserted, and often a single nut or bolt. This must be paid for, and much time is lost. By providing a supply of bolts, nuts and rivets, much time and trouble may be saved. They may be purchased wholesale at a low rate. These should be kept in shallow boxes, with compartments made for the purpose, furnished with a bow handle, for convenience in carrying them. One box, with a dozen divisions, may be appropriated to use the compartments made for the purpose, furnished with a bow handle, for convenience in carrying them. One box, with a dozen divisions, may be appropriated to use the compartments are an analysis of the purpose, furnished with a box handle, for convenience in carrying them. One box, with a dozen divisions, may be with a bow handle, for convenience in carrying them. One box, with a dozen divisions, may be appropriated to nails of different sizes; and

other with as many compartments, to screws, bolts, rivets, &c.

Every farmer should keep on hand a supply o copper wire, and small pieces of sheet copper or copper straps. Copper wire is better than an-nealed iron wire; it is almost as flexible as twine, and may be bent and twisted as desired; and it will not rust. Copper straps ualled across or around a fracture or split in any wooden arti-cle, will strengthen it in a thorough manner.

WEIGHT OF HAY IN BULK.-Selon Robinson who gave considerable attention to the matter of estimating the weight of hay by measuring it in bulk, stated that for most kinds of cultivated hay, well settled, 400 cubic feet of the bottom of a mow are required on an average for a ton, and 500 cubic feet in the middle, or as the average of a mow.

The best soil is sensitive of neglect and ill-treatment, and is sure to revenge itself upon those who are guilty of tham.

# Our Scrap Book.

TWILIGHT IN WINTER.

Once more I stand beneath this spreading beech, Where, talking, dreaming, loving, we have lain So many a happy day.

Now thou art gone beyond thought's utnest reach. Beyond the joy we knew, the love, the pain,

Out on the dim, dark way.

The problem is resolved for thee, but I, Crushed, questioning, despairing, still remain, And nothing thou wilt asy. Is love so weak thou dost not heed my cry? Is memory so vanished, so vain, That death wipes all away?

Oh! cruel secret, wilt thou no'er be told!
Oh! torturing Nature, that was once a bliss,
Vonchasfed in love to us.
Why hast thou kept those perished joys of cid,
Those bours and days of vanished happiness,
To sting me with them thus!

Let me forget! ob, blind these eyes that look Forever backward to that happy past. Behind her grave that lies! Oh, hold not up that sad, pathetic book of love's sweet records! In that grave be cast Those torturing memories.

Let me forget! Ah, how can I forget! And what were life without that tender pain, So deap, and, oh! so and! No: rather let these sorrowing eyes be wet With endless, uselssa teers, than er'er again With heartless sunies be glad!

The blast among the monning branches grieves.
And frozen is the laughter of the brook—
Death on the cold earth lies.
All fallen are my joys, like these glad leaves.
Through whose green haunts of song the Summer show
Odors and metodics. Let me begone! my thoughts are wild and hard; By grief distracted, shivered, scattered, torn, In struggles fierce and vain— And, like loose strings to tones discordant jarred, Are all those sweet remembrances foriors, That thrill through heart and brain.

Farewell' upon this life I turn my back.

Nothing the world can give is good to me—
A taint on all things lies.

Joya are all poissus—Hfs an endless rack.

And this fair earth, that was a heaven with thee,
Is hidoons to my eyos.

#### THE DRED SCOTT DECISION. Nelson, Story, Taney, Stowell.

From the New York Express.] Here and there lingers a strong prejudice against Judge Taney for his decision in the Dred Scott Here and there lingers a strong prejudice against Judge Taney for his decision in the Dred Scott case, and especially in New England, some of whose citizens object to the proposed portrait of the Chief Justice alongside that of Chase in the Supreme Court room; but Judge Nelson, upon whose memory so many honors are being bestowed, would have decided the same way. This same Judge Nelson, in the United States Supreme Court, on the Dred Scott case, quoted a preme Court, on the Dred Scott case, quoted a very remarkable letter written by Judge Story very remarkable letter written by Judge Story in 1828, relating to a case analogous to that of Dred Scott. Judge Story was accustomed to write at least once a year to Lord Stowell, sending him a copy of his judicial decisions, which the latter reciprocated. At length a case arose in the English Court, (of which Lord Stowell was Chief Justice), where an Antigua slave was carried by his master to England for temporary residence, and was subsequently taken back to Antigua. He brought suit for his freedom, and the Inferior Court decided against his right to freedom. In the Appellate Court, Lord Stowell, in behalf of a majority of the court, affirmed the

in behalf of a majority of the court, affirmed the judgment below. Lord Stowell sent his decision to Judgo Story, who delayed replying so long to Judge Story, who delayed replying so long that Lord S. again wrote to him, expressing re-gret at not receiving a reply, and the hope that their pleasant correspondence, of so many years' standing would not cease. To these letters, Judge Story replied as follows: "Salem, NEAR BOSTON, September 2, 1828. "To Rt. Hon. Wm. Lord Stowell: MY LORD—I have the bonor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of January and May the receipt of your letters of January and May last, the former of which reached me in the lat-

ter part of spring, and the latter quite recently.

I have read, with great attention, your judgment in the case from the Vice-Admir-ality Court of Antigna. Usen the fullest consideration which I have been able to give the subject, I entirely concur in your views. If I had been called to propone independent in a like case. been called to pronounce judgment in a like case I should certainly have arrived at the same re-sult, though I might not have been able to pro-sent the reasons which led to it in such a striking and convincing manner. It appears to me that the decision is impregnable.

e decision is impregnable.
"In my native State, (Massachusetts,) the state of slavery is not recognized as legal, and yet if a slave should come hither and afterward return to his own home, we should certainly think that the local law would reattach upon him, and that his servile character would be reintegrated. I have had occasion to know that your judgment has been extensively read in America, (where questions of this nature are not of unfrequent discussion,) and I never have heard of any other opinion but that of approbation of it expressed among the profession of the law. I carnot but think that upon questions of this sort, as well as general maritime law, it were well lift the common lawyers had saidled a little more extensively the principles of public and civil law, and had looked beyond their own municipal jurisprudence. "I remain, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant, JOSEPH STORY."

On the morning of Thanksgiving Day the Springfield (Mass.) Republican contained the fol-lowing paragraph: "No church in all this re-Springfield (Mass.) Republican contained the fol-lowing paragraph: "No church in all this re-gion, and but two or three in the commonwealth, have witnessed so many Thenksgivings as the old church at Longmeadow. The bell which summons that people to worship to-day was first rung for Thanksgiving more than a hundred years ago, though recast in 1815, after being eracked with excessive ringing for the peace that followed the war of 1812; and the walls which will soon echo the voice of praise in response to the Governor's proclamation of 1873 were ruared in season to respond to that of 1767. The pulthe Governor's proclamation of 1873 were marred in season to respond to that of 1767. The pulpit from which the present pastor delivers to day his twenty-second Thanksgiving sermon is not, however, the deak from which Williams and Storrs discoursed on like occasions, but was erected in 1828, and first occupied by Dr. Dickinson; who was succeeded by Condit, Bugbee, and Wolcott, and by Rev. J. W. Harding in 1859. The galleries, also, were reconstructed in 1828, at which time the original square pews and 'deacon's seat' below gave place to the present slips, which have remained unchanged, while about all their first occupants have passed away. But the same pillars that support the choir and organ of to-day did like service for the singers who took the keynote for their Thanksgiving anthem from same pillars that support the chor and actional disks service for the singers who took the keynote for their Thanksgiving anthem from the chorister's 'pitch-pipe' in 1768. The good people of Longmeadow have invariably kept the Pilgrim feast-day at church, as well as at home prigrim feast-day at church, as well as at home to the present. and a special interest attaches to the present service, from its being brobably their last Thanks-giving in the old church as it is."

After the Free Masons,

A new and determined fee of the "brethren of
the mystic tie" has arisen in Illinois. This valiant individual is no less a personage than Professor Blanchard, of Wheaton College. He has
been delivering free loctures—we should think
no one would wish to pay for hearing them—in
which he goes for the Order right and left. He
first attacks its antiquity, and asserts that Masonry was never heard of prior to 1717. The
Professor claims that the first lodge was organized in Jane of that year, in a London public-house known as the Apple-Tree Tavern, when
"the system of secret signs, grips, and pass-"the system of secret signs, grips, and pass-words was instituted." He closes his lectures with the assertion that the "institution is irre ligious and immoral, and that no good man could be or ever had been a Mason." People genecould be or ever had been a Mason." People generally will be inclined to smile at the ridiculousness of such arguments against an order that embraces among its members some of the best men living, and which has certainly done more to alleviate human suffering than any other agency ever devised by man.—Rufalo Express.

THE Journal of the Society of Arts informs us a church has been erected in Bergen, Nor way, built entirely of paper, or rather of papier mache. Even the relievos ontside, the statues inside, the roof and the steeple, which contains a bell, are of that material, which appears to the observer as solid stonework. Naturally such an edifice might be looked upon as rather unsafe in case of fire, but we are further informed that, by case of fire, but we are further informed that, by a peculiar chemical process, it is not only water

A DISCOVERY has just been made in the ex-A DISCOVERY has just been made in the ex-cavations of Pompeii, of another skeleton, appa-rently that of a man of about fifty years of age. The cast formed in the ashes was admirable, and is in fact much more exact than those hitherto found. The supposition is that the deceased was ill, and that his strength failing him in his flight, he lay down resting his cheek on his left hand, such being the position in which he was found.

WHEN you want to get rid of the rheumatism ersuade a wild steer to chase you A Savannah nau who gave it a fair trial, and had a hot race of forty rods to a tree, and up it, certifies that he has not had a rhenmatic twinge since.

When Boston young bloods get hard up, they go and knock down a broker in his private office with a pitcher, rifle his pockets, and make their escape; and then the broker refuses to tell their

PEINCE ALBERT died on the 14th of December

### Alseful and Curious.

Of the Old-World Proverbe Of the Old. World Proverbe
Relating to agriculture, here are some which apply to this season of the year. It may be necessary to say to some that Advent, or the Advent weeks, are the four weeks preceding Christmas:

1. "When the Advent weeks age dry the year will be fruitful."

2. "If December is cold and the snow abounds,

the farmer has faith that the crops of the coming year will be abundant."

3. "If the winter does not appear in December and January, it will come after Candlemas," (2d

4. "Fog in the Advent weeks makes apple plenty."

5. "Green fields at Christmas—white fields at

Easter."
6. "Who seeks the shade at Christmas will toast his toes at Easter."

The truth of the above will be generally admitted, no doubt; but there will be, probably, some rather severe criticism on the assertions and sentiments contained in the following—perhaps so little paraphrastically and liberally ren-

7. "Horse reared on hay, Poor horse anyway; Horse on oats fed, Horse always ahead; Maize feed in chief, Good horse for beef; Great horse for war.

8. "One should not too many daughters have, Nor have to many vines; Have little hope in else but work, And doubtful faith in signs."

Making Rag Carpet. I have noticed several items in the Western Bural in regard to making rag carpets, and the question seems to be, "Does it pay, or does it not pay?" Mother and myself have been ma-king one lately, and I think it economical to make all our old rags into a new carpet. Father is very much opposed to our spending our time in washing, cutting and sewing "those old rags" that are worth nothing, he says. Still we work at them, for is it not much better to have a nice, clean carpet on our floor than to scrub, scrub, scrub, and wear our lives away in so doing? It is our duty to do all we can to prolong our It is our duty to do all we can to prolong our lives. True, it is hard work to sweep a carpet, but not as hard in my opinion as mopping a floor. As for dust, there is dust where sweeping is done any way, and a carpet is very cabilly cleaned, by having a large pan of water stan-ding near by, and dipping the broom into it now and then

To sum it all up, I think each and every wife and daughter that lives on a farm should make

a carpet, for it pays!

Therapeutical Value of Cabbaye Leaves. The Revue de la Therapentique enumerates ome of the uses in which cabbage leaves proved some of the uses in which cabbage leaves proved of special value in disease. Among the uses thus specified, prominence is given to the pro-perty this leaf possesses of exciting and augmen-ting supportation of the secretions, vesicles, and pustules. It has removed tissues in a morbid condition. This argmentation of supportation is constantly followed by an amelioration and of-ten by a cure—it is the condition necessary to the result, and the property of the leaf which determines this result is an indirectly curative determines this result is an indirectly curative property. But this property, according to the Revue, does not consist in any principle which the leaf yields for absorption, but rather in an affinity which the leaf has for the vitiated secre-tions. The leaf exercises this affinity on open nicers, or erust, and also on the thickened epider

mis, or where it is converted into thickened rind-like membranes. The cure of an ulcer by

these leaves, however wide-spread and long-standing it may be, is without danger, and re-SUBSTITUTE FOR HUMAN MILK .- M. Dujardir Substitute for Human Milk.—M. Dujardin-Beaumitz's experiments with oat-meal as food for children, in place of milk, as reported in La Medicale, are of much interest. He made use of a jelly prepared by soaking a tablespoonful of the meal in a glass of water for twelve hours; then straining through a sieve, boiling till the whole assumes the consistence of jelly, and ad-ding sugar or salt, according to taste. Analysis shows that 100 grammes of the meal contain 8.7 grammes of water, 7.5 of fatty matters, 62.5 of starch, 12.2 of nitrogenous matter, 1.5 of mineral grammes of water, 7.5 of fatty matters, 62.5 of starch, 12,2 of nitrogenous matter, 1.5 of mineral substances, and 7.6 of cellulose, dextrine, and loss. Its nutritions value, therefore, as food for children, in regard to nitrogenous or plastic elements, and such as are "respiratory," is analogous to that of human milk or cow's milk; besides these, it contains more iron than do most of the ordinary articles of food. M. Beaumitz cites the fact that four newly born infants were fed with the preparation referred to, and in every case with satisfactory results.

PORK CAKE.-Pork cake can be made without butter, eggs, or milk. Take fat salt pork, entirely free of lean or rind, chopped so line as to be almost like land, one pound. Pour half a pint of boiling water over it. Raisins seeded and chopped, one pound; citron shaved into shreds, one-quarter of a pound; sugar, two cups; molasses, one cup; saleratus, one tea-spoonful rubbed fine and put into the molasses. Mix all these together, and stir in sifted flour enough to make of the consistency of common cake mixture. Then stir is nutmegs and cloves ground fine, one Then the counces of the counce of raisins, using as much or as little fruit 22 is desired, or none at all, and still have a pice cake. This cake six moths after made will be as nice and frush as a the first have been caked. nice and fresh as at the time it left the oven.

A BED COMPORT.-I want to tell you about a bed comfort we sleep under—the prettiest, war-mest thing I ever saw in my life. It was made of white cotton flannel, and knotted with blue of white cotton flamel, and knotted with blue Berlin wool of a delicate shade. The contrast between the soft, white plush of the flawnel and the fleecy tassels of the wool was exquisite. The underside of the comfortas was first first put in the frames, fleecy part down, five or six pounds of batting evenly laid on it, a thin covering spread ever that, and the whole quilted or knotted with white thread to keep the cotton in place; then the upper covering was the blue tassels tied in. This has been made for sweetly teams but was not in the least sailed. several years, but was not in the least soiled and with a single blanket was an ample cover ing, though there was three feet of snow on the ground, and the mercary was below twenty degrees. In summer it is folded in a sheet and laid carefully away.—Hearth and Home.

AIR IN CARS .- On the subject of ventilating street cars, Mr. Pfeiffer, the consulting sanifary architect of the New York Board of Health, draws the attention of the of the Board to a pre-vious report of his, in which he advocates the warming of the cars in the winter season in such a way as to admit of introducing warmed fresh air. He refers to the Atlantic avenue cars in Brooklyn which are heated by stoves, but thinks that a fire-box and grate can be affixed under the floor in the middle of the cars, and that by having a double floor with an air space between, and the upper floor perforated, the cars could be well heated and ventilated without sacrifice of space. He gould recommend in that case, the substitution of wire gauze for the little windows in the roof. In summer he would have cowls upon the roof and lamps under the cowls, the lamps to be lighted whenever the inclemency of the weather necessitates closing the doors.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The ANOTHER REMEDY FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The casiest and best remedy is found in every store room. Take common starch and grind it with a knife until it is reduced to the smoothest powder. Take a clean box and fill it with starch thus prepared, so as to have it continually at hand for use. Every time hands are taken from the suds or dish water, wipe them, and while they are yet damp rub a portion of starch thoroughly over them, covering the whole surface. The effect is magical. The rough, smarting skin is cooled and soothed and healed, bringing and insuring the greatest degree of comfort and freedom from this by no means insignificant trial.

How to Boll Clothes, "Daisy Eyebright", says that clothes, which are put into boiling wa-ter when washed will certainly become yellow. They should be put into cold water and allowed to come to boil slowly, and boil twenty minutes. to come to boil slowly, and boil twenty minutes. She furthermore says, when your clothes stick to the lines in winter, instead of pulling at them, bend or lift them right where the the clothespin was struck, and they'll come off easy, and won't tear at all.

A Conneticut man, while eating fish, got a bone in his throat, which irritated and pained him excessively. For forty-eight hours he fasted, in the hope that the bone would leave the throat, but it did not. A friend suggested that he should swallow an egg. He tried the experiment, and felt the bone move; he then swallowed another egg, and it was gone entirely. This may be worth remembering.

The latest medical discovery has been made at Bloomington, Ill. It is that the air of a coal mine is a cure and preventive of whosping-cough. When the miner's children contract that noisy complaint, they are taken down into the shaft and kept there until they stop whosping.

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